[Continued from the First Page.]

delegates should go away without expressing an opinion. He moved that a committee be formed of members from every State to draft resolutions. He trusted that the Union men of the North and South would come together in a Union Conven-tion. We have to fight the battles of the South-ern Union men. We have come here to act

begether.

W. D. Kelley,—All that Governor Morton has said as to the importance of coming together I approve. He made some witty remarks about outsiders. He proposed that the meeting adjourn, to tollow the legitimate duties of the Convention. He moved that they adjourn to meet at the call of the President of the Convention.

Senator Grimes, of lowa, not being present, General Vandeveer was named as Vice-President from Iowa. Governor Curtin then put the resolution, that the meeting express their approbation of the proceedings of Congress. Carried by acclama-

He then put the motion of Judge Kelley, that the meeting adjourn to meet at the call of the

President, Carried, General Wilson, of Massachusetts, then spoke. By invitation of Governor Curtia, the Governors, and as Governors of States, meet at the

The Chairman:—This Convention has adjourned to listen to the action of the Loyal Southern Convention, and he proposed to wait for their action, and to bid them God-speed in their action to secure the freedom of all. He proposed to open our ears to those who have been true to our country during the way. been true to our country during the war, and to listen to their wrongs, and to the remedies they propose to correct the injustice heaped on them. Loud calls were then made for General Butler.

General Lane, of Indiana, then said:—Fellow-citizens, free men, "if any man attempts to tear down the American flag let him be shot on the spot"—that was our cry through the war. He said that the Rebels and Copperhea's were engaged in doing so all through the war. stand upon the grand utterances of the Declaration of Independence. There are peculiar cir-cumstances attending our meeting. Speeca is untrammelled. There is no man whose antece-

dents make it necessary to exclude him.

We have assembled to announce to the world freedom to all, free speech, and universal suf-frage. He was a radical member of a radical Congress, and stands upon the platform of constitu-tional amendments; and if we stand firm, the very gates of hell cannot stand against us. believes in universal suffrage, and said that a soldier who had fought for the Union should have as much, at least, as a reconstructed Rebel and unhung traitor. (Tremendous cheers.)

The trump of judgment should sound before the great Rebels be admitted to Congress. He advocated the repudiation of the Rebel debt. There is no one that cannot agree to that. Another is that Congress should have power to carry out the laws of the States and Terri-

He came to say Indiana was more in earnest than ever in the good cause. The people will take care of the country. The press, the people, the clergy are faithful, but kind Providence has been good to us, and given us prosperity. We shall succeed. He said he should live to trample on the grave of every Rebel, although advanced in years.

General Chamberlain, of Maine. (Cheering.) He declared his pleasure to express his interest in the sentiment of the meeting. He wished to express his kind wishes to all who were gathered together to give their sympathies to the

MEETING OF NEW YORK DELEGATES. A meeting of the delegates from New York assembled in the large assembly-room of the Union League, at 11 o'clock this morning. There were a number of distinguished men from all the States present. Governor Curtin stated the purposes of the

meeting. Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, followed, expressing a hope to do something in union

with the great Convention. Gov. Morton, of Indiana, said we must meet to help the Southern Unionists. He said that the Northern delegates should meet and help the Unionists from the South. He said we won't fight the battles of the South in the

North.

He felt sad. Within a year and a half after the close of the war it is hard to realize the dreadful state of affairs. There are mutterings and rebellious utterances. He said that the Rebels were clamorous to be heard in Congress. He said they wished to sit in Congress and

carry out the principles they could not carry out in the field. The success of the loyal men in the South depends on the success of their friends in the North. If we lose they are exiled. Only three weeks ago Rebels and their sympathizers embraced each other in this city. These Copperheads are so stained with treason, that there is no possibility of their being suc-cessful without Rebellion being endorsed. It

we are not successful the soldiers fought to vain. He expressed a hope that General Grant would not lean to the South. If we are not successful, it were better that we let the South go peaceably, without the war. He hoped in the justice and goodness of God, and by His aid we would triumph. (Three cheers for Governor Morton.)

General Walbridge, ot New York—He said that when the standard of revolt was raised, no one stood firmer than Senator Chandler, of Senator Chandler rose, and said that he

lieved that no one present would deny the doc-trine of total deprayity as expressed by Johnson and Seward. (Groans and hisses.)

He said that never has this country been in such danger, but there is light ahead. The speeches of Andrew Johnson have satisfied the people that he is not for the Union.

He had too much faith in Providence to believe that He will abandon us in this dark hour. All obstacles will be removed. The

great people will remove the great apostate Andrew Johnson has no right to a policy; he is but the Executive; but he has no right to do other than to advise Congress, who will adopt it or not, as they choose. If he executes the laws, well and good. If he does not he is a traitor, and we'll impeach him. (Tremendous

cheering for several minutes.) He believed there was a misapprehension in regard to the true issue. He said that Johnson is but a tool in the hands of the Rebels. There was not one in ten of the members from the South who was not elected upon the platform of the acknowledgment of the Southern and repudia-

One Union man said a Rebel General ran against him on the above principle. He said that the Southern Representatives from the Rebels wished to pay bounties to Southern soldiers. Alexander Stephens, an unwashed Rebel, he looked on as the worst of all. He accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Rebellion

to carry the Union men out of the Union.

He sent his card to him as a brother Senator last winter. Stevens came on on invitation of the President. Nine-tenths of the so-called Congressmen from the South are unweshed Rebels. If they were not included the amend-ments could not be secured. They the Rebels, wanted a few Northern votes to carry out their

Congress was a noble body, and they would try to corrupt it. Bribery was to be rampant. The Rebel debt is not known. It may be one, and it may be a thousand millions. They can make money as easy now as during the Rebel-hon. Bonds to the amount of millions will be offered. We are not sale for half an hour with-

out passing the Constitutional amendments, Our debt to our country and our soldiers must be sacred.

I feel about the same about Seward that the man did who saw his apples roll down hill, and was asked why he did not swear. He replied, because he could not find words to do justice to the subject.

W. H. Seward would rather rule than ruin.

He is at heart a traitor to the country.

He then read an extract of a speech delivered

by Johnson.
Andrew Johnson once said:—"Treason is a erime, traitors shall be punished, and treason made odious. He resumed reading from the Gazette. Much

cheering, laughter, and many remarks were made during the reading, and he concluded with a perfect uproar of cheering, groans, laughter, etc., etc. (Three cheers were given

or the paper. He resumed, that he had too much confidence in God's goodness to believe that He will suffer Andrew Johnson to allow the country to be destroyed. God never intended that we should have victory until we conformed to His laws. It took Israel forty years to be educated to enjoy the promised land. We should take years to educate the Rebels to a fitness to enjoy the T. J. Daly, of Erie, New York, offered a reso

General Walbridge, of New York, spoke in eulogy of Lincoln, and said that there was no one on whom he leaned more than the present

Governor of Illinois. MEETING OF GOVERNORS AND EX-GOV-RENORS.—At the suggestion of Governor Curtin, the Governors and ex-Governors of the several States who now happen to be in the city, met together at the Union League House, in private consultation on the affairs of the nation.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVENTION .-DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVENTION.—
The Convention a sembled in the Court of Quarter
Sessions at 10 c'clock this morning, when Henry
M. Dechert was chosen temporary Chairman. In
consequence of the rule prescribing that the Convention should meet at 2 c'clock (instead of 10
c'clock) they adjourned till that hour.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMOBE, September 4.—The National Convention of Segar Makers assembled here to-day, at 10 o'clock.

Milton Benson, the young man who was shot at the camp meeting last week, died last night.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, { Tuesday, September 4, 1866.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was less doing. New 5-20s sold 1094; and 7:30s at 106@1071 for June and August; 99 was bid for 10-40s; 112 for old 5-20s; and 112 for 6s of 1881. State and City loans were unchanged; new City 6s sold at 99%, and old do. at 95%.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 132; 962 was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 143 for Philadelphia; 98 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 58 for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers' and Mehanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 66 for City; 41h for Consolidation; 65 forCorn Exchange; and 64# for Union.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 33@34, closing at the latter ratefa decline of 1; Reading at 566. an advance of 4; and Lehigh Valley at 65, no 1294 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57f for Pennsylvania Railroad; 60 for Norristown: 584 for Minehill; 40 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do., and 322 forPhiladelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Germantown sold at 28. 46 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 63 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 534 for Chesnut and Walnut; 68 for West Philadelphia; 184 for Hestonville; and 27 for Girard College. In Canal shares there was very little move-

ment. Lehigh Navigation sold at 60; 281 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 361 for preferred do.; 118 for Morris Canal preferred 132 for Susquehanna Canal; and 565 for Dela ware Division.

Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1452: 11 A. M. 145#; 12 M., 146; 1 P. M., 146#. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street

100	BEFORE	BOARDS.
10	00 sh Catawissa preferre	d5wn 32]
	FIRST	BOARD
		200 sh Cata ptlots 33
- 3	\$500 dosmall.107	100 sh do 33]
		100 sh do s30wn 389
	2000 ao . July . 106	600 sh Golots s5 33
	1000 Pa Wr Loan 102	100 sh do 83;
8	2900 Leh 6s, 84 92	205 sh Leh Val it = 65
	5000 do 91/	100 sh Ches Val. R 25
		50 sh Mor Canal 84
	48:0 City 6s,n lots 997	6 sh F and M Bk132
	00 sh Lehigh Nav 60	100 sh Swatara 1/
	00 sh Reading.s5wn 564 90 sh do 564	100 sh German Pas R 28
	10 MH UO 005	

-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

merican Gold	* Hugning Se	14
merican Silver, is and	łs137	7.44
compound Interest Note		
" " ]	ube, 1864 141	- 5
	uly, 1864 14	- 0
	ugust, 1864 181	
	ctober, 1864 127	
	Dec., 1864 112	
	fay, 1865 95	
	ugust, 1865 88	
	ept., 1865 7	
	October. 1865 7	2
	Actober, 1000	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THESDAY, September 4.—The spiritless condition of the Flour Mrrket noted for several days past still continues. There was no demand, except from the home consumers, who purchase sparingly to supply immediate wants. Sales of superfine at \$7.59 £9; old and new stock extras at \$8 £11; 400 bbis. common and lancy Northwestern extra tamily at \$11 £12.75; old and fresh ground Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at \$11 £13.50; and lancy brands at \$14 £16. The last sales of Rev Flour was at \$5.75 £ bbl. Prices of Com Meal are nominal.

nominal.

There is no perceptib'e change to notice in the Wheat Market; sales of common and choice Pennsylvania and southern red at \$2.7662.82, and 1500 bush. Spring at \$2.2562.20; white is unchanged. Rye is quiet but steady at \$1 l5 for Pennsylvania Corn is very duil; small sales of yellow at \$22, and Western mixed at \$96000 Coats are scarce and in good request, with sales of \$2,000 bush, new Southern at 506,51c Prices of Bariey and Mail are nominal. Mait are nominal.

(loverseed is in limited supply, and commands \$6:50:0)
7:50 % 64 lbs. A small not of Timothy soul at \$4:25.
Flaxseed is selling at \$3.80.
Whisky is inactive, with small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2.38, and Chio at \$2:40.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 4.-Cotton dult at 32@35 Flour 10:20 cents lower; sales of 6000 bbls State, 85-20:2010:25; Ohio, \$8-20:2012; Western, \$5-10:29 20; Southern, \$9-75:215 25 Wheat dull and decimed 1:22c; sales unimportant Corn advanced 1 centrals of 50 000 bushels at \$1:281; cents. Beet quiet. Pork heav, at \$52.75. Whisky dull Lard dull.

H COMPANY, REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—The members will assemble at the Boom No 614 CHESNUT Street on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock for Parace.
By order of the Marsha',
ALEX. P. COLESEERRY, Captain,
HARRY STEWART, O. 8.

WINE, SUGAR, BUTTER

AND OYSTER CRACKERS.

THE BEST IN THE CITY. FULLER & JOHNSON

No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street. 9 4 tuthsim) ONLY BREAD FIT TO EAT

What the Doctor said. One of the first Physicians of this city said to his patients :- "Use Acrated Bread. It" the only Bread fit to eat." We can give the name. FULLER & JOHNSON.

94 tuthslm) No. 16 S. EIGHTELWTH Street, ROCKER'S TIP-TOP CRACKERS. THY THEM, and see it the truth e told in an advertisement.

tates men; No. 16 M.

FULL

NSON. J:TH Street

# FOURTH EDITION

## CONVENTION.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT SPEED.

COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Negro-Suffrage Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Continued from our First Page. When Mr. Speed, as permanent President, ascended the platform, the scene was one of wild and bewildering enthusiasm. The vast audience rose as one man, and with a prolonged shout and the waving of hats and hand-kerchiefs welcomed the ex-Minister of President

Johnson as the presiding officer over their de-Governor Hamilton, of Texas, and Hon, Mr. Hill, of Virginia, who escorted the Hon. Mr. Speed to the platform, were greeted with cheers. Hon. Mr. Durant—I am requested by our President to call upon the gentlemen that have been named as Vice-Presidents now to take their seats as the Secretary reads the list. Amidst great enthusiasm the gentlemen seve-rally complied, being greeted with hearty ap-

President Speed then spoke as follows:-Address of President Speed.

Address of President Speed.

Gentlemen of the Convention, Loyal men of the Southern States here assembled.—I thank you most cordiairly for the compliment you have paid me in calling me to preside over the deliberations of this body. I feel that in selecting me for so honorable a position, you have overlooked the claims of those who are more worthy of and more competent to fill so distinguished a position.

I accept the post, however, and will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the pest of my ability. It has been my good fortune, gentlemen, to be the unworthy recipient of honors under our Gevernment; but I feel in my heart that the honor conferred on me this day by this Convention of

conterred on me this day by this Convention of voluntarily associated Southern men, devoted, as they are, to the welfare of their country and the advancement of freedom's cause, is the highest honor that I have yet received. (Appiause)

Though with some, perhaps, this may seem to be an unenviable position, yet I feet as you feel, that

we are assembled here upon a grand, a momeatous occasion, and at a time of great national moment. Why are we here? Why is it that so many of us have come from the far distant portions of the country? Why have we come thus entirely of our own accord and at our own expense, and not at the soggestion and dictation of those in power over us? soggestion and dictation of those in power over us? Why is it, I ask, that we are here in this good old city of Philadelph'a (applause), and, above all, I ask you how and why is it that when we did reach this hospitable city on yesterday, the loval hearts of this loyal people were stirred, and they turned out almost by millions to greet us? Why this spectacle? Did they come out upon these streets simply to see men, frail men, who are to day, and may not be to-moirow? It may be that they greeted us somewhat on our personal accounts, but mainly and chiefly because we were representatives of a great truth.

of a great truth.

It was not to us as individuals, but to the princi-It was not to us as individuals, but to the principle we represent, that that welcome was tendered. It was because in our past lives we had shown devotion to principle, and because we were here for the purpose of renewing upon the altar of liberty, among these loyal people, our pledges and our purpose to stand by the principles upon which the Government is founded. (Applause.) I beg you genilemen, in the deliberations of this Convention, to tear this great fact in mind, and let it control your thoughts and actions

to cear this great fact in mind, and let it control your thoughts and actions

Let your words be brief, clear, outspoken, but dignified and merciful. (Applause) What principle is it, then, that we here represent? Why is it that we are here? Why is it that we are here? Why is it that we received such an ovation upon our arrival? It is because the people of this great nation cannot be turned aside to the worship of ialse gods, and the repudiation of their Government.

The speaker then altuded to the triumphs of our arrives, and the assistance given them by that robe

[The speaker then aliuded to the triumphs of our ai mies, and the assisiance given them by that robic band of Southern patriois who stood by the Union under all circumstances.] Those men had now laid saide their uniforms and their military character, and had assembled to prepare for that other appeal which in this country is equally ommipotent with that of force—the appeal to the ballot-box, the regular, ordinary, and peaceful sgency of the Government—for the purpose of accomplishing the remainder of theiwork. He continued:—The solders of our army, in common with all good men. diers of our army, in common with all good men, wish never to see such a war again; but while earnestly desirous for peace, they wish to see a peace established upon principle—a firm, sure, and lasting peace. (Applause.) They wish to see the establishment of principles which, because of their truth, we beseve to have their origin in the bosom of God himself, and of those principles the foremost is that of equal justice, equal rights, and equal security of every Northern man within the jurisdiction of the United States. (Great cheering, repeated again and again.) We Southern men, who have seen the practical workings of the great sin of slavery, know that it must eventually perish from the face of the earth. (Applause.) We are nere to declare that principle, and the country everywhere looks to us to sustain it. diers of our army, in common with all good men.

declare that principle, and the country everywhere looks to us to sustain it.

Since the war or the Rebellion has passed into history a Convention has sat in this place, with which you and I con d not agree.

I was glac to see it, however. Why was it here? In particular, because the great cry came up from the white men of the South, 'my constitutional rights, and my natural rights, are denied me."

Tho great cry came up from the black men of the South, "My constitutional rights and my natural rights are denied me." (Cheers.)

This is a great compasint, a complaint founded, earnestly made, succeedy made on both sides. They are antagonistic, the one to the other. Which is right?

That is for this Convention to say. (Cheers.)

That is for this Convention to sav. (Cheers.) Upon that question, if upon none other, as Southern men speaking out your minds (Cheers.) speak the truth as you know it. (Cheers.) Speak the tru h as you feel for your country. Accept the truth as you love permanent peace, as you hope to establish the foundations of this tovernment, so that our children, and our children's children shall enjoy a peace that we have not known.

children shall enjoy a peace that we have not known.

(Cheers.)

All these the Republican party pledged themselves should be extirpated. In your houses of boncage, these cheeting words then came to you with refreshing Joy. (Cheers.)

Here in that great city which first proclaimed liberty to the world; here where the Declaration of Independence was framed; here where the Constitution was adopted, we assemble to declare to the people of the United States, in God's name, falfil their principles. (Cheers.)

There are, gentiemen of this Convention, other subjects, which, speaking for myself, I think you ought to take note of. I ask you, has not the Democratic party struck its colors to the Republican Union men, and resudiated their old bigotry.

In June, 1864 at the Convention that nominated Lancoln and Johnson, it was declared that slavery should be extirpated; not abolished, but reoted out, root and branch. (Cheers.) Mark the difference in words. What is it to extirpate? to destroy not merely slavery, but all the unrighteous incidents attending slavery. What are these? First, Unequal representation? Does not slavery remain so long as you say to a fellow-man ne may not stang equal to you in a court or justice? (Cheers.)

I tell you unless we do this there can be no peace. Gentlemen, I said but a short time ago a national Convention was held in this city. It omitted to do much that was good, but its action was not unmixed with good. It merely recorded, in Quaker-like silence, an abject submission to the will of one man.

with good. It merely recorded, in Quaker-like silence, an abject submission to the will of one man. (Cheers.)

That Convention did, at his command, what the loval Congress of the United States refused to do. (Cheers) Ay, and if we ever have a Congress in these United States that does not loyally and bravely refuse to be merely the recording secretary of the White House, American liberty is forever gone. It is for that reason a one, outside of the merits of the case, that they have stood up for the right. We

the case, that they have stood up for the right. We honor them. (Cheers)

Sorry as I am for the abject silence that must ever condemn them, yet their actions were not us-mixed with good. We have had in this country a great party, quondam Democratic quondam Copperhead; to my mind that party has ever been encrusted with prejudice that kept out the help of day. Slavery was divine; if must not be questioned; it was a divine legacy! Men of the creed came up here, then, and constituted a great majority of that

Convention. Bet one of their avowed principles was that slavery was forever abolished. (Cheers.) It is said, Southern men, that every Southern State has abolished slavery. I now state to you that every one of the e States, excepting, perhaps, North Carolins, has dee ared in its Constitution, that "s every has been abolished and may never be restored."

That language was carefully chosen, that when they were admitted into Congress they might demand compensation for the slaves freed not by themselves. ("That's so.") They have no claim to compensation. Let them pay back to the Government of the United States the vast dept it has incurred a subduing their Rebellion.

Then, fellow-critzens, we should declare that emancipated slaves are never to be paid for. (Cheers)

True, every Southern State has declared—forced to do i by direct command of the President—that the R bel debt is to be repudiated, and never to be paid. But that can yet be repealed weenever desirable. Let it be written in our Constitution that this Rebel debt shall never be adopted by as or our posterity.

Rebel deb. shall never be adopted by as or our posternty.

If they sak more than justice, deny their claims. If they sak that a man's vote in the South shall equal two white men's votes in the North, deay them. Give them justice, but no more. (theers.)

All I have to say is, gentlemen, do nothing from anger, hatred or ill-will, but do your work with turity and faith. That which comes from passion dies away; that which comes from mercy, and love, and justice is perpetual. Let love for mankind be your guide. Let it attend your every action, and thus pour burning fire into their hearts more than spite or ill-will ever-could do.

I believe love for God and for man is the only rule of this world. I believe he who fulfits this, rebuxes violence more tran he could otherwise.

Thanking you for the kenor you have conferred on me knowing that you will follow out your carnest deliberations orderly. I give you my thanks again for the henor conferred.

General Geary, the loyal candidate for the

General Geary, the loyal candidate for position of Governor of this State, Senator Wade, of Ohio, and General Butler, of Massachusetts, were, on motion, invited to take seats upon the stage. The name of Butler was re-ceived with the most uproarlous cheers, and when he ascended the platform the enthusiasm

A resolution was then offered by a gentleman from Maryland, providing for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions and Address, to consist of two members from each State, to be selected by the delegations, to whom should be referred, without debate, all resolutions declaratory of principles. Considerable debate ensued at this point, one

question discussed being the advisability of making the committee consist of one member from each State, instead of two. The question of separate committees on resolutions and on the address was also discussed

by several gentlemen. It was also moved by Governor Hamilton, to omit from the resolution the words "without debate," which was warmly advocated by Judge Sherwood, of Texas, who feared that some mat-ters might come before the committees which would slumber there and never come before the Convention.

The original motion was then modified by the mover, so that it should provide for two committees of one member from each State—one committee to have charge of the Resolutions,

and the others of the Address.

General Rodgers then addressed the Convention, advocating the modification of the resolu tion, by omitting the words "without debate. He and seen the effects of gag law in the Balti more Convention which nominated Mr. Johnson for the Vice-Presidency, where gag law prevailed, and everything was done in haste, and where he had told gentlemen now present, that the party, by Johnson's nomination, had sold itself out, bedy and soul. A motion was made to amend, by limiting

debate in each case to twenty minutes. The words "without debate" were then or-dered to be stricken out, as moved by Governor Hamilton, after which the resolution was adopted. On motion of the Hon. A. J. Fletcher, of Ten-

nessee, the Convention ordered that its proceed-ings be regulated by the rules of the House of Representatives of the United States. Judge Safford, of Alabama, presented a resolution, which provided that all delegates who

arrive in the city hereafter be admitted to their sents at once, unless objected to by some dele gate from their own State. The motion was amended by providing that their credentials should first be submitted to the Committee on Credentials, in which form it

finally prevailed. A resolution was then offered inviting to seats on the platform such loyal Governors and Senators as were in the city. It was moved to amend by inserting the names of Colonel William B. Thomas, late Collector of

the Port of Philadelphia, Mayor McMichael, and Miss Anna E. Dickinson, who was seated in While the resolution was being reduced to writing, the Secretary proceeded to call the roll of States for nominations on the Committee on Resolutions, which was finally constituted as

follows:-Committee on Resolutions.

Committee on Resolutions.

Texas, Governor A. J. Hamilton; Louisiana, Hon.
Thomas J. Durant; Tenne-see, Hon. William B.
Stokes; Virgima, Lysander Hill; West Virginia,
A. N. Campbell; Georgia, Captain J. E. Bryant;
Alacama, Albert Griffin; Kentucky, Dr. R. J.
Breckinridge; Mississippi, James W. Field; Missouri, Governor Thomas C. Fietcher; Arkansas,
Georgal A. H. Roogers; Nor h Carolina, Hon A. H.
Jones; Maryland, Charles C. Fulton; Delaware,
Jacob Meore; Florida Colonel C. B. Hart; D. strict
of Columbia, Dr. Boyd.

The roll of States was then called for the Committee on Address, with the following result:-

## Commiftee on Address.

Texas Hon, George W. Pa chal; Lousiana Hou.

Items Fieh; Tennessee, Dr. A. W. Hawkins; Virginia, J. A. W. Hundicutt; Western Virginia, John H. Atkinson; Georgia, G. W. Ashburn; A abama, M. J. Stackpole; Kentucky, Dr. Thomas W. Coldstock; Mississippi, R. B. Sidney; Missouri, Hon. Samuel Knox; Arkansas, ———; Norta Carolina, Hon. Daniel R. Goodloe; Maryland, Hon. John A. J. Cresswell; Delaware, John A. Alderdice; Florida, Hon. Philip Frazer; District Columbia, A. D. C. Forney. bia, A. D. C. Forney.

The President then read the following telegram which he had ust received:-

To the President of the Loyalists in Convention assembled,—Cincinnail, September 3, 1836:—At an enthusiastic meeting of the Union citizens of Cincimati, it was resolved that we send our heartist greetings to our brethren in Philadelphia assembled. [Loud cheers.] Several communications of no general interest

were then read, after which the resolution invifing certain distinguished persons to take seats upon the platform was passed.

Mr. Albert Griffin, of Alabama, moved that the roll of delegates be printed for the use of the members of the Convention. After being amended, by providing that the Post Office ad-dress of each delegate be added, the motion pre-

The President then read an invitation from the Union League of New York, requesting the presence, at a general mass meeting in York city, of the members of the Convention at some time after the adjournment.

On motion, the invitation was accepted, an l a committee of five appointed to respond to the invitation, and fix the time for the meeting, The committee consists of the following gen-tlemen:-Governor Hamilton, of Texas: Gov-

temen:—Governor Hammton, at Petas; Governor Boreman, of West Virginia; C. W. Butz, of Virginia; Judge Bond, of Maryland; and Hom. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee.

On motion, it was then ordered that a committee of one from each State be appointed to prepare a statement of the condition in which the loyal men of the non-reconstructed States have been placed by Andrew Johnson's reconstruction policy. The committee was appointed, as follows:-

Committee on Reconstruction.

Texas, James H. Bell; Louisiana, Hon. H. C. Warmouth; Georgia, C. T. Baylor; Alabama, Captain D. H. Bingham; Mississippl, R. O. Sydney; Arkansas, J. W. Bate; North Carolina, A. W. Fougeray; Florida, Colonel Hunt.

The letters which have been received by Captain B. H. Bingham, Secretary of the Committee, who bissued the call for the Convention in relation to the condition of affairs in the tion in relation to the condition of affairs in the South. were, on motion of Mr. Albert Griffin, of Alabama, reterred to the above committee.

A motion was then made to invite the Hon. William D. Kelley to a seat on the platform, which was amended to include all the loyal

members of the present Congress, and thus The Committees on Resolutions and Address were authorized to sit during the sessions of the Convention.

To be Continued in our Fifth Edition.

## PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

General Grant and Admiral Farragut at Detroit, having Left the Excursion Party.

#### APPREHENDED RIOT AT CHICAGO.

BUFFALO, September 3 .- A private descatch from Buffalo this morning says General Grant and Admiral Farragut are in Detroit, having left the Presidential party at Cleveland, They took the steamboat last night, and arrived in Detroit this morning.

The Buffalo Express of this morning has a special despatch from Chicago, which says that everything there points to a riot on the Presidont's arrival.

The Chicago Times has a long leader to-day urging a riot; and in commenting on the action of the Board of Trade in not desiring to have their hall used for political speech-making, says:-"What they deem politics we cannot say: but it is, perhaps, our duty to say that the President will be protected in whatever he may say in the Board of Trade Half, and elsewhere, so long as he should remain in Chi cago." The article in question concludes with the remark that the friends of the President will hold nosession of Chicago during his stay here.

New Crop Georgia Cotton. BALTIMORE, September 4 .- An arrival of newcrop cotton occurred here to-day by Messrs. George R. Garther & Co., from Georgia. It is classed as strict middling, and is very fine in

LETTER FROM SENATOR MORGAN.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 30.-Hon. Ira Harris, New York .- My Dear Sir: - I have hat the honor o receive your lavor of the 25th instant, forwarned to me from New York. I scarcely be-lieve I shall be able to join you as suggested. As you propose going to Philadelphia, I feel confident you will, if necessary, give to the true and tried men from the South who assemble there assurances of sympathy and encourage ment, and in such assurances I most cheerfully

I have the honor to be, very traiv yours, E. D. Morgan.

THE INDIANS.

An Attack on Deer Creek Station-The Fort De stroyed and Telegraph Cut-Escape of the Operators-Radical Delegates Elected. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, September 3 .- About

fifty Indians commeaced an attack on our Deer Creek Station, about ninety mues west of Laramie, on the Platte river, at the junction of the Old South Pass and the new Montana Powder River roads. The fort was descroyed and the telegraph line cut. This office, which was outside the fort, was uninjured. The opera or and his assistant took to the hills and have not been found yet. The same party attacked a train of Mormon emigrants, as Wagon-Hound, and captured ninety head of stock, besides killing several head. At the Republican primary meeting, radical delegates were elected to the State Convention of the 5th.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION .- The delegates to the Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for county offices met his morning in Washington Hall, corner of Leghta and Spring Garden streets. At 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order and John Whatton, Esq., was chosen temporary charman. Isalah But er and John Roboins were appointed temporary scoretaries. Messis, Thomas Gillesple, Widnam Chompson, and S. II. Byrne were selected doorkeepers.

The Chair was informed that several sentlemen, not delegates, were in attendance; whereupon all such persons were requested to retire.

The divisions of the several wards were then called, and the delegates representing the same appeared at the Secretary's table and handed in their credentials. was called to order and John Wharton, Esq., was

redentials.

credentials.

This tedious task occupied the attention of the Convention for about an hour.

No contested seats were reported.

It was moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to eject from the room all who are not delegates. Agreed to.

The Chair suggested a committee of ten, and named delegates on that committee A motion being made to take a recess for an hour in order to allow the Secretaries time to make out an alphabetical list of the delegates, led to a general debate and for a time a scene of great confusion ensued. The motion, however, was voted down. mr. Lowry moved that the Convention points a

nomination for permarent officers. Agreed to For President-Philip Lowry, Jr., John Wharton, and Peter Armbruster were named
Vice-Presidents—Charles L. Woiff, Samuel M.
Hamilton, William Meeser, B. F. Jackson, f. F.
Tuily, and Joseph Nafley
Secre aries—Isaiah H. But er, John Robbins, Jr.,
Captain Charles Maguire, John McFadden, Jr., and
Frank McBrude

Frank McBride Treasurer—Edward Riley, Christian Sayder, John , Shock, Major Harvey, and Captain Morrin. Messrs Wright and Lewis were appointed Tellers, and the balloting for President was proceeded with.

Mr. Lowry received 115 votes, Mr. Wharton 90
and Mr. Armbruster 12. Mr. Lowry was therefore
elected permanent presiding other of the Con-

On taking the Chair Mr. Lowry thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. He said he considered it a comparement to preside over loyal men, and such he knew the delegates to be. He honed the de iberations of the Convention would be carried on with harmony, and he desired the hearty support of the delegates in his efforts to preserve order. Again thanking the delegates, the speaker announced that the Convention would proceed to perfect a permanent organization.

Charles L. Wolff and William F. Meeser were

Charles L. Wolff and William F. Meeser were elected Vice-Presidents by acc amation.

Issiah H. Butler, and John Roberts, Jr., were retained as Secretaries. Mr. John G. Shock was chosen Freasurer. The Doorkeepers were retained. Messra Frederick W. Grayson, Chairman; W. H. Wright. John Harrar, George P. Bover, W. F. Shieble, Frank Graham, Capiam C. F. Maguire, Samuel Gillmore, and Michael J. Cassidy were appointed a Committee on Resolutions after which the Convention took a recess for one hour, to reassemble at 2 o'c ock semble at 2 o'c ock

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 4 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street, BEIWEEN BOARDS. 

GAUND MA	WALL COTT OF SELECT BLANCO CONTRACT CALL
\$10000 do109)	100 sh dob30 384
\$80.0 do	100 sh do 33
\$1600 do109)	200 sh Ger Pas K b80 27
\$1500 U S 7-30s Aug. 1074	100 sh Read 56.56
\$2000 Phil 6s new 90	500 sh do 563
\$5000 do 99	100 h do2d 562
\$100 doold 96	2 str Penn R 58
8500 do0 0 96	100 st. Hest R b5. 182
\$200. doold 951	
#8/0 Pa 58 951	200 sh do 854
8500 do 951	
\$3000 do 951	
SECOND	BOARD
8600 U S 6a. 621124	100 sh Feed Dam A
	2 sh Penns R 574
\$100 doreg169	80 sh N Central 46
\$1000 U 8 5-20s 65 . 1094	200 sh Mahapov Coal 24
82000 City 6s new 997	
\$850 U S 7:50s. June105	
50 at Db 4 E 90	200 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000

"TO THE FRONT, ONCE MORE!"—
EIGHTEENTH WARD.—The Loyal Citizens of
the Righteenth Ward are snecially invited to assemble
at their Head quarters. RICHMOND and MARLBOROUGH Streets, on We'DNESDAY EVENING, at
half-past 60'eleck, to proceed in a body to the Gren
Mars Mee. inp en Bread street.
Citizens baying horses are invited to join the Cavalcade. By days of JOHN A. FISHER
94 24\*
Chief Marshal

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO

The Citizens of Philadelphia! Strangers from Abroad! ALL who are now sojourning with us! to whom a Cordial Welcome has been extended, are hereby informed that

#### EMINENT SPEAKERS

Have Been Engaged to Address You

NATIONAL HALL.

MARKET STREET.

ALSO,

IN FRONT OF THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

BROAD STREET,

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING. SEPTEMBER 4.

By Order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

CHARLES S. OGDEN.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

## WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866.

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS.

FALL STOCK OF STRAW GOODS, RIBROYS.

> FEATHERS, FLOWERS, ETG.

WOOD & CARY.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

JONES MARKET ST. ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

CTATES UNION CLOTHING HALL MARKET Street, Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest eash prices. Sults, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from \$120 Dusters, 82 25. Pants from \$3.66 and higher. Come and convince yourselves.

BOARDING.

15313m

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET Being neatly fitted up, will open for FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Communicating Rooms on the second flavor

well adapted for a family.

SECRETARY.

OPENING

AND

VELVETS,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misse and Infants' Hars and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. CLOTHING.